



RECEIVED  
CENTRAL FAX CENTER

APR 30 2004

**OFFICIAL**

Patent Technology Center 1700

Facsimile Transmission

To: Name:  
Company:  
Fax Number: 7038729306  
Voice Phone:

From: Name:  
Official Fax Number: (703) 872-9310  
Official After Final Fax Number: (703) 872-9311  
Voice Phone:

37 C.F.R. 1.6 sets forth the types of correspondence that can be communicated to the Patent and Trademark Office via facsimile transmissions. Applicants are advised to use the certificate of facsimile transmission procedures when submitting a reply to a non-final or final Office action by facsimile (37 CFR 1.8(a)).

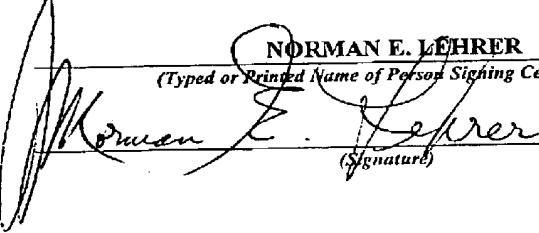
Fax Notes:

---

---

Date and time of transmission: Friday, April 30, 2004 11:34:18 AM  
Number of pages including this cover sheet: 09

---

<b>CERTIFICATE OF TRANSMISSION BY FACSIMILE (37 CFR 1.8)</b>				Docket No. <b>5108-6</b>
Applicant(s): <b>DANIEL B. LODGE</b>				
Serial No. <b>09/938,997</b>	Filing Date <b>AUGUST 27, 2001</b>	Examiner <b>GEOFFREY S. EVANS</b>	Group Art Unit <b>1725</b>	
Invention: <b>GLASS VIALS WITH DATA MATRIX CODES AND METHOD OF MAKING THE SAME</b>				
<p>I hereby certify that this <b>REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION and COPY OF PROVISIONAL APPLICATION</b> <i>(Identify type of correspondence)</i> is being facsimile transmitted to the United States Patent and Trademark Office (Fax. No. <b>703.872.9310</b>)</p> <p>on <b>APRIL 30, 2004</b> <i>(Date)</i></p> <p> <b>NORMAN E. LEHRER</b> <i>(Typed or Printed Name of Person Signing Certificate)</i> <b>Norman E. Lehrer</b> <i>(Signature)</i></p>				
<p><b>Note: Each paper must have its own certificate of mailing.</b></p>				

RECEIVED  
CENTRAL FAX CENTER  
APR 30 2004

Date: 11/06/00  
Jinghua H. Schneider  
980 Cheswick Dr.  
Gurnee, IL 60031 U.S.A.  
847-548-9888

OFFICIAL

To:  
**Box Provisional Application**  
**Assistant Commissioner for Patents**  
**Washington, D.C. 20231**

**Ref: Provisional Application for Patent**

Dear Sir or Madam:

I would like to file the provisional application for patent for the following invention with the intention of reserving my rights for a future patent application.

**Title:** Process for Providing Permanent, Solvent Resistant Sample Identification Markings Directly Onto A laboratory Container Surface

1. **The current situation:** In the field of pharmaceutical, chemical and related industries, there are a large number of compounds synthesized each year. These compounds need to be marked or labeled for archiving and tracking purposes. The current method is to print human readable alphanumeric and/or bar codes onto paper or synthetic films called labels, the labels have adhesive on one side, and therefore can be applied to a container or racks which are used to hold the compounds in the laboratories. The disadvantages of the existing method are: (a) Low solvent resistance that varies based on the label material, consequently, the solvents used in the laboratories can wash off the marking. (b) The labels may fall off from the containers or racks due to the length of storage time and temperature.

Page 2 of 3

United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Re: Provisional Application for Patent, Jinghua H. Schneider 11/06/2000

There are existing printing methods or chemical processes, which can provide permanent, solvent resistant markings directly onto the container. These methods and processes, however, are designed to provide the same markings onto a bulk quantity of containers or racks and thus it is not economically practical to mark each individual container with different markings.

2. **The inventions:** (a) To use laser etching printers to etch individually distinct alpha-numeric and/or bar code forms directly onto the marking windows of laboratory containers. In general, the marking windows will have shapes like a label (square, rectangular, circular, etc.). (b) To use ink jet printers with solvent resistant ink, created for the commercial packaging industry, to print individually distinct alpha-numeric and/or bar codes directly onto glass or plastic containers/racks with or without pre-made marking windows.

This invention also provides for the ability to label an item by selectively etching the top layer of a marking window composed of two layers of different colored paint, using the laser etching technique. In this manner, the bottom layer of paint will be exposed in the pattern of the desired label. This application is especially useful when the labware is transparent but its contents are colored. In this case a color or series of color etchings can be selected to contrast the label from the contents of the labware allowing for a more effective and efficient way of identifying the marking.

The above invention will eliminate the current usage of paper/film labels and adhesives by creating permanent, highly solvent resistant labels directly onto laboratory containers. Using this process, the labels will remain intact even if the containers are autoclaved and/or stored at a wide range of temperatures for any length of time.

This invention will also make it practically possible to apply multiple bar codes and/or alphanumeric labels onto a single small or narrow laboratory container.

Page 3 of 3

United States Patent and Trademark Office

Re: Provisional Application for Patent, Jinghua H. Schneider 11/06/2000

This invention will also include a process of making the marking windows onto the labware just prior to marking them using the above mentioned labeling techniques. This procedure will reduce cost by incorporating the window making process and the sample identification marking process into the same production line, eliminating the need to align the labware, containing pre-existing marking windows, with the label print head prior to labeling.

Thank you for receiving and filling this provisional application for patent.

Sincerely,



Jinghua Schneider

End

00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00